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## Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

*Adiantum pedatum* (Garden, xxxv. 105, illustrated.)

*Botanic Garden in New York—Proposed Public.* (Med. Rec. xxxv. 129, 130.) An appeal for the project from a medical standpoint.

*Botanical Garden—The New York.*—H. H. Rusby. (Pharm. Rec. ix. 41.) The importance of a botanical garden for the pharmacist is specially urged.

*Botany in the University of Pennsylvania.* (Bot. Gazette, xiv. 1-5; five plates.)

*Botany of the United States Expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, Grinnell Land.*—A. W. Greely. (International Polar Exp., Report of Proceedings, vol. ii. pp. 11-18. Washington, 1888.)

An enumeration of the species collected, with notes on habitat and distribution. The determinations of the flowering plants were made chiefly by Drs. Gray and Watson, and the Mosses and Lichens named by Rev. E. Lehnert. 69 flowering plants and ferns, 63 Bryophytes and 7 Lichens compose the list. *Puccinia Cheiranthi*, Ellis and Everhart, a new fungus, is described in a foot note. It was collected on leaves of *Cheiranthus pygmaeus*.

*Brickellia Knappiana.*—Elmer C. Drew. (Pittonia, i. 260.) A new species from near the Mohave River, California.

*Brownea macrophylla.*—J. D. Hooker. (Bot. Mag. Tab. 7033.)

*Bulletin from the Laboratories of Natural History of the State University of Iowa*, I. (Pamphlet, pp. 96, Iowa City, 1888.)

This first number of a new publication contains the commencement of a proposed series of papers on the Saprophytic Fungi of Eastern Iowa, by Prof. T. H. McBride, describing twenty-four species of *Agaricus*; a paper on the Peronosporæ of Iowa by Professors McBride and Hitchcock, and miscellaneous notes.

*Ceanothus, L., with an enumerated List and Notes and Descriptions of several Pacific Coast Species.*—C. C. Parry. (Proc.

Davenport Acad. Sci. v. 162-174; advance sheets issued Feb. 9, 1889.)

Dr. Parry goes over the ground recently exploited by Professor Trelease, and finds some things in which to differ from that author, the most important of which, from the standpoint of systematic arrangement, is the reference of *C. Palmeri*, Trel. and *C. parvifolius*, Trel. back to *C. integerrimus*, H. & A. As Professor Greene has suggested (Pittonia, i. 246), more species exist than those characterized by Prof. Trelease, and Dr. Parry supplies some, at least, of the omissions by describing *C. intricatus*, *C. Andersoni*, *C. divergens* and *C. foliosus* as new. His general observations on the morphology and habits of the species are interesting and valuable, special attention being given to the fact noted by Prof. Greene, (l. c. 247), that most of the West Coast species flower from the old wood and not from that of the season.

*Cereus Pringlei*.—C. S. Sargent. (Garden and Forest, ii. 64, Fig. 92.)

*Chorizanthe*, R. Br.—Review of certain Species heretofore improperly characterized or wrongly referred, with two new Species.—C. C. Parry. (Proc. Davenport Acad. Sci. v. 174-176, advance sheets issued Feb. 9.) *C. robusta*, *C. Douglasii*, Parry, not Benth.), and *C. Andersoni* are described.

*Coffee Tree—The Kentucky*.—C. S. Sargent. (Garden and Forest ii. 75, 76, fig. 94.)

An interesting account of *Gymnocladus*, with a good illustration of the individual tree at Fishkill-on-Hudson, on the old Verplanck estate. We note, with satisfaction, that Professor Sargent accepts the old name *dioica* given to the tree by Linnæus, and rejects the later one of *Canadensis* by Lamarck. In catalogues and manuals the binomial should stand, *Gymnocladus dioica* (L.), Koch.

*Contributions to American Botany*.—XVI.—Serenio Watson. (Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci., xxiv. 37-87.)

This includes the enumeration of Dr. Palmer's Mexican collection of 1887, made about Guaymas, at Muleje and Los Angeles in Lower California, and on the Island of San Pedro Martin in

the Gulf of California. 415 native species are contained in the collection, and of these 89, or more than one-fifth, are described as new; two species are added to *Horsfordia*, two to *Prosopis*, *Malperia* and *Pelucha* are new Composite genera and *Pattalias* is a new genus of Asclepiadeæ; there are four new species and a variety of *Boerhaavia*, three of *Ficus* and a palm—*Washingtonia Sonoræ*—found in secluded canons in the mountains about Guaymas; Professor Eaton determined the ferns and Dr. Vasey the Gramineæ. The following new species of plants are also described:—*Silene Bernardina*, *Erigeron sanctarum*, *Bæria Parishii*, *Bahia Palmeri*, *Collinsia Wrightii*, *Mimulus deflexus*, *Eriogonum Esmeraldense*, *E. gracilipes*, *Allium hyalinum*, *Cur.* and *Nemastylis Pringlei*; all but the last from California and Nevada. Dr. Watson contends for two East American species of *Sisyrinchium*, *S. angustifolium*, Mill. (*S. mucronatum*, Michx.), and *S. anceps*, Cav.

*Cork-wings on certain Trees—Development of IV-V.*—Emily L. Gregory. (Bot. Gazette, xiv. 5-10, 37-44.)

*Epiphegus Virginiana, Bart.*—C. F. Millspaugh, M. D. (Homœopathic Recorder, iv. 10.) With plate, and an account of uses in homœopathic practice.

*Forests and Woodlands of New Jersey*, II. III.—J. B. Harrison. (Garden and Forest, ii. 45, 46-57.)

A continuation of the preceding interesting excerpt from the advance sheets of the report of the New Jersey Geological Survey. The author makes the guarded statement, in regard to *Schizæa pusilla* in the Pine Barrens, that he believes it is found nowhere else in the world!

*Forests of the Rocky Mountains.* (Garden and Forest, ii. 69.)

*Flora of Montebello, Quebec, Estate of the Hon. Mr. Papineau—Notes on the.*—Henry R. Ami. (Can. Rec. of Science. iii. 315-318; also reprinted.)

A list of seventy-six species and varieties of plants, found growing independent of cultivation on the estate of Mr. L. P. Papineau and in the adjoining village of Montebello.

*Fossil Plants—Recent determinations of, from Kentucky, Louisiana, Oregon, California, Alaska, Greenland, etc., with de-*

*scriptions of new Species.*—Leo Lesquereux. (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. xi. 11-38, plates iv-xvi.)

*Fossil Plants*—*Specimens of, collected at Golden, Colorado, 1883, for the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, at Cambridge, Mass., examined and determined by Leo Lesquereux.* (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass., Dec., 1888.)

Twenty-eight new species are described in the total enumeration of 117. The genus *Ficus*, is, as usual, well represented—twelve species being placed in this genus, three of which are described as new.

*King Devil (Hieracium præaltum).*—Lester F. Ward. (Bot. Gaz. xiv. 10-17).

*Ilex Amelanchier.*—C. S. Sargent. (Garden and Forest, ii. 40, Fig. 88).

*Lichenes Spegazziniani in Staten Island, Fuegia et in regione Freti Magellanici lecti.*—J. Mueller. (Nuevo Giornale Bot. Ital. xxi. 35-54).

An enumeration of the Lichens collected by Dr. Spegazzini during 1882 in the southern portions of South America. Twenty new species are described in the genera *Parmeliella*, *Lecanora*, *Pertusaria*, *Lecidea*, *Patellaria*, *Buellia*, *Byssocaulon*, *Leptotrema*, *Arthronia*, *Agyrium* and *Arthopyrenia*. With reference to the paper it may not be considered as entirely out of place for us to remark that while we have in it a study of the Lichen flora of the Staten Island at the other end of the world, no work has ever been done on the Lichens of the Staten Island which lies at the mouth of the Hudson!

*Michigan Forestry Commission—First Report of the Directors.* W. J. Beal and Chas. W. Garfield. (Pamph. O, pp. 92, Lansing, 1888).

Professor Beal contributes chapters of this report on "The succession of Forests in Michigan," "List of Trees and Shrubs belonging to Michigan," and others of practical importance.

*Physiological Botany.—Principles of, as applied to Horticulture and Forestry*—IV. V. VI. VII. Geo. L. Goodale. (Garden and Forest, ii. 44, 45-66, 68, 69, 80, 81),

*Phosphorescent Mushroom (Agaricus illudens).*—Geo. F. Atkinson. (Bot. Gaz. xiv. 19).

*Pinus Sabiniana.* (Gard. Chron. v. 45, fig. 6.

A representation of the tree in Kew Gardens.

*Pollen of the Moon Flower (Ipomœa Bona-nox) and of some of its Allies.* Alfred C. Stokes. (The Microscope, ix. 33-43, Plate 2).

*Potamogeton perfoliatus, L., var. Richardsonii.*—Arthur Bennett. (Journ. Bot. xxvii. 25).

Mr. Bennett notes that the name var. *lanceolatus*, Robbins, the common East American form of this species is antedated by var. *lanceolatus*, Blytt, a Scandinavian form, and proposes the above name for our plant.

*Rosa humilis, var. triloba.* S. Watson. (Garden and Forest, ii. 76, fig. 93).

A form of this variable species is figured and described, having three-lobed petals, and on this sport of a single specimen a variety is founded. Specimens of this and other species of *Rosa* are frequently found with the petals bi-lobed, and the tendency to double is common. Under the circumstances it hardly seems necessary or advisable to give varietal rank to what is evidently only an individual sport.

*Thallophyte.*—*Notes on a New Ochraceous*—Alexis A. Julien. (Journ. N. Y. Mic. Soc. v. 31-34).

A preliminary description of a supposed new genus, from Mommouth Co., N. J., and Sullivan Co., N. Y., apparently allied to *Leptothrix* or *Crenothrix*.

*Vernonia in the United States—Distribution of.* Joseph F. James. (Reprinted from the Journ. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist. Jan. 1889).

The fifteen species and varieties credited to the United States are divided into two sections, under the author's arrangement,—those having linear and those having lanceolate leaves. The first of these is almost exclusively Western, and probably arrived by way of Mexico, spreading northward as far as Nebraska. The second group is claimed to have a general Eastern distribution, hav-

ing probably come into its present habitat through the West Indies and Florida, extending northward through the Eastern States as far as Vermont. This theory of distribution seems to be strengthened by the fact that the species of each section are, in general, allied forms. The direction of the prevailing winds, at the season when the seeds are ripe, would also tend to assist in the distribution along the lines mentioned.

*White Huckleberries*.—W. G. Farlow. (Garden and Forest, ii. 50, 51).

As a contribution to recent notes on this subject the author mentions finding *Vaccinium Canadense* with flesh-colored fruit at Shelburne, N. H., and also calls attention to the fact that white fruited huckleberries have attracted some attention in Germany, where the loss of color has been shown to be due to the growth of certain species of fungi of the genus *Sclerotinia*.

### Proceedings of the Club.

The regular monthly meeting was held Tuesday evening, February 12, 1889, the President in the Chair and 42 persons present.

Dr. Northrop showed specimens of *Symplocarpus foetidus* in flower, and Mr. Ogden reported *Vinca minor* in bloom in Westchester County, on January 13, evidences of the mild winter.

The paper of the evening was by Prof. Schrenk, on the "Floral Structure of *Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium*, and other species of Insect Flowers." He introduced his notes by remarks on the increasing importance of the study of Vegetable Histology, which in its practical bearings might be called "Applied Vegetable Anatomy." As the most important diagnostic character of *C. cinerariifolium*, overlooked by former observers, he mentioned and described the peculiar horizontal trichomes on the involucre scales. He spoke of sclerenchyma forming a large portion of the scales, the collenchyma in the stems and the stomata on the ligulate corollas. Some differences between these true "insect flowers" and adulterants were pointed out.

Mr. Sterns, Chairman of the Botanic Garden Committee, reported that the Commissioners of Public Parks had passed a reso-